



## Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE,  
S. L. BOARDMAN, Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

### Agricultural Fairs in Maine—1865.

[We publish below a list of those Agricultural Societies which hold exhibitions this fall, with the time and place, so far as they have come to our knowledge. The list will be kept standing, and we hope the Secretaries of Societies not mentioned will forward us the necessary information, that our list may be corrected so as to include all the Societies who are to hold fairs this season.]

KENNEBEC, at Readfield, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 21st and 22d.

FRANKLIN, at Farmington, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 12th and 13th.

LAWRENCE, at Ellsworth, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25th, 27th and 28th.

YORK, at Biddeford, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th.

OXFORD, at South Paris, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 17th, 18th and 19th.

EAST OXFORD, at West Peru, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 24th and 25th.

WATERVILLE, at Freeburn, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th.

NOX, at Waterville, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 3rd and 4th.

WALDO, at Belfast, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 27th, 28th and 29th.

SOMERSET CENTRAL, at Skowhegan, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 10th and 11th.

NORTH WALDO, at Unity, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 18th and 19th.

WEST PENOBSCOT, at Dexter, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 11th and 12th.

WASHINGTON, at Embeskay, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 4th and 5th.

WATERSVILLE HORSE ASSOCIATION, at Waterville, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 10th and 11th.

BETHEL FARMERS' CLUB, at Bethel Hill, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 10th and 11th.

Perpetual Fortuity of the Soil.

The far seeing farmer is constantly on the lookout for the future condition of his farm. In New England the soil needs constantly to be replenished with manure. When the pioneer of our forests clears up a piece of land, he can raise corn and wheat and grass without manure. The ashes burned from the forest trees, together with the vegetable and mineral elements in a state of solution and in abundance, render the soil capable of producing heavy crops, but the very crop he removes from the soil serves to diminish its capacity for production. His son finds that he must plow his land and make use of manure before he can secure a good crop. After a series of years he finds that he must drain his land, plow deeper, and pulverize it thoroughly in order to obtain his crop in connection with the application of manure. But the great question to be answered after all, and one on which New England husbandry must depend, is where shall we obtain manure enough for our farmers. Some farmers have the inexhaustible mud banks of good quality, others can obtain muskeg mud and rock weed from the sea shore, while many farms are still destitute of these outside resources, and what shall they do? Our granite soils demand a large amount of manure annually to keep up their fertility. What is made on the farm is not enough for this purpose.

On light, sandy lands, that are easy of cultivation, farmers can often change their fields to pasture and pasture to fields and receive a profit for a few years by the change, and with much less manure than they would find it necessary to use. But we are impressed with the opinion that a shorter rotation of crops than is almost universally practiced would be better still. We generally lay a field down to grass and as long as it can raise half a ton to the acre, we let it lay until the soil is completely exhausted, and a large amount of manure will be found necessary to recover it to a fertile condition.

The plowing in clover is probably one of the most efficient means of regaining what is lost to the soil. Suppose one crop of clover is mowed and the ground then plowed, there would be probably as much in weight of clover roots as there was mowed from the ground, and these are known to be very rich in fertilizing elements.

The soil is much like the human constitution. If it be once carried to the verge of exhaustion it demands a large expenditure to restore it to its normal condition. It also resembles the human constitution in another feature, that it requires a change, as well as a variety of nutriment to sustain it. The farmer who is compelled to sell his hay, without some other resource will impoverish his farm, because his greatest permanent resource must be from the raising of stock and making use of the manure furnished by them. Strictly speaking, we believe there is no such thing as entirely exhausting a good soil of its mineral elements. The mineral elements are those housed up so as to be dealt out by nature in limited quantities; but certain elements are necessary to be combined with those in order to render them available for a good crop. Let, then, the farmer save manure and make use of it in the most judicious manner, so as to secure the best possible results with the least possible exhaustion of the soil.

### Cutting Up Corn.

Different methods are pursued in this State for cutting up and curing corn. The method that a successful farmer of our acquaintance has, is really one of the best, because the corn gets perfectly cured. He cuts it up without toppling, when the corn is well hardened, if the weather permits, and lets it wilt and ties it in bundles. He now has a pile of stakes about two and a half feet long, which he takes on his wheelbarrow and scatters them over his piece as often as he wants a stack. With a light crowbar he makes a hole in the ground and forces in his stakes. He is now ready to stack his corn. He takes a bundle and hangs it by the hand to the stake, leaving the butts a foot or more from the ground, and then arranges his other bundles around it and caps it. By this means a cavity is formed at the bottom of the stack which lets in the air and dries it thoroughly. He once showed us his garret, and said that there was not an ear but what was perfectly cured. His corn proved it.

### Maine at the New England Fair.

Our State, although well represented in men, contributed but little stock and few other articles to the New England exhibition. We did not expect to see many contributors from Maine, but did expect to see many from other New England States. The railroads in our State, and many in other New England States had entered into no agreement with the Trustees in regard to transporting stock at reduced rates, and this may have had a tendency to keep back many excellent specimens which would otherwise have contributed to the finest show of stock ever held in the New England States. We admire the spirit of enterprise that induced a few of our intelligent breeders to contribute specimens of their flocks and herds, and are glad to notice that they were in part rewarded by the recognition of their merits; as appears from the awards of the Committee.

The Ayrshires of Nathan Dane, Jr., Esq., of Kennebunk, were the only specimens of neat stock from this State. His exhibition consisted of eleven head, viz.: one two-year-old bull, (which obtained the first premium of \$30.) five cows, one one-year-old bull, and four calves. The stock of Mr. Dane, was said by good judges, to possess more superior points than any equal number of Ayrshires upon the ground, and We hope they will stay at home another year.

Mr. James Walker of Fryeburg, was the only contributor to the department of fruits from this State. He showed specimens of Clinton and Harford Prolific grapes; and also specimens of a native grape, found growing wild upon his farm, and transplanted and cultivated by him. We have a host of intelligent and scientific fruit growers, who should have contributed to this department of the fair, and whose specimens would doubtless have been equal to any on exhibition. We hope they will not stay at home another year.

### Queries of a Young Farmer.

1. Will you oblige me and others also, by giving information through the columns of the *Farmer*, as to the best and most economical way to lay a ditch? How deep should the ditch be dug, and how wide at bottom, and in what manner should you arrange the stones, etc?

2. Which would you deem advisable, cedar posts or iron rods and stone feet, in the construction of a front yard fence on a clay soil, liable to "wash"?

3. How to protect my buildings from the cold north west winds, by setting out trees on that side of them. What kind would you advise me to set out, and in what manner should they be arranged?

4. What kind of grass seed should you use in seed bed?

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am yours &c., YOUNG FARMER,

Waterville, Sept. 4th, 1865.

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**THE MAINE FARMER: AN**

Terms of the Maine Farmer.

These terms will be rapidly adhered to in all cases.

All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method.

The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for amounts remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office of his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

NOTICES.

M. J. STURGES is now engaged in canvassing and collecting in Oxford County.

M. V. DARLING is now on a collecting and canvassing tour in Penobscot County.

TERIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN AUGUSTA.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE CITY DESTROYED.

LOSS HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

It is our painful duty to record the details of a disastrous conflagration which occurred in Augustus on Sunday morning last, laying waste at least three-fourths of the business portion of the city, and involving the destruction of property to an amount not less than half a million of dollars.

The alarm was given about 4 o'clock, A. M., fire being discovered proceeding from an unfinished wooden building on the east side of Water street, nearly midway between Bridge and Winthrop streets, the property of Dr. H. H. Hill. The summons was promptly responded to by the firemen and citizens, but in spite of every exertion, the flames speedily communicated with the contiguous wooden buildings, and fiercely sweeping in every direction, threatened the most appalling devastation.

The new steam engine Cushing had, however, been stationed upon the wharf in the rear of the burning building, and was throwing two powerful streams upon the devouring element, with every hope of checking its destructive progress,

when suddenly the house collapsed under the tremendous pressure, leaving the firemen for some minutes completely helpless against the terrible incendie.

The time which elapsed before the fire could be reigned, permitted the fire to gain additional strength, and soon the Stanley House, opposite, and several other brick structures above and below it, were also in flames. The occupants of these stores and the hotel, endeavored to remove their property, but only an inconsiderable amount could be saved. Many of the inmates of the Stanley House were compelled to leave their rooms with barely sufficient raiment to cover them, and to abandon to the merciless element every thing of value they possessed. One lady, Mrs. Bennett, who was confined to her bed with fever, was in great peril, but by the efforts of some thoughtful friends was safely removed to the residence of J. H. Hartford, Esq., on Oak street.

In the meantime, the fire had reached the unoccupied new depot of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, rebuilt upon the site of the former structure, which was burned last winter, and in a few minutes nothing remained of it but an immense bed of fiery embers. Hopeless now of intercepting any effectual barrier in any direction to the advance of the surging wave of fire, the owners and occupants of the stores and other buildings in the vicinity, commenced the work of removing their goods, in which they were aided with generous and untiring zeal by our citizens, and many of the people of Hallowell and Gardiner whose knowledge of the conflagration had attracted to the spot. The scene completely beggars description. The lurid progress of the inferno, even on every hand, the thunder crashes of the falling walls, the desperate energy of the firemen as they still bravely but ineffectually struggled to arrest the fiery footsteps of the destroyer, again and again returning to the attack, only to be defeated and driven back—masses of half frantic humanity rushing hither and thither engaged in the eager, but frequently fruitless task of emptying the burning and threatened buildings of their contents and depositing them sometimes with little regard to safety or the likelihood of future identification and recovery by their lawful owners. Such a scene of wild confusion, excitement and terror we hope never again to witness.

About six o'clock, an engine arrived from Hallowell, and soon after three others from Gardner and Pittston. Messengers having been dispatched to our sister towns for aid, the two hand engines of this city, the Atlantic and Pacific, had also been set to work. Notwithstanding these improvements of force, and the constant and well-directed discharge of water by the steamer, the flames still kept the mastery. All the buildings on each side of Water street, from the Freeman's Bank to Market Square, were a mass of crumbled ruins, including Pullen's Marble Manufacturing and the livery stable of G. R. & H. B. Tracy on Bridge street, the stable of Mr. Charles Sawyer, and the livery stable and dwelling house of Mr. John Kincaid, had been consumed by the fire, but the bridge taken, no human power could have prevented the destruction of every building between it and the Kennebec bridge. Here the progress of the conflagration was stayed. A band of brave and devoted men from the beginning of the danger, under the direction of Mr. Alex' Kinead, had been posted upon the roof of the bridge and with buckets of water had kept it so thoroughly saturated that the showers of blazing cinders fell harmless upon the otherwise indomitable surface. The fire-engine from the Insane Hospital was also stationed at the eastern end of the bridge and conveyed a constant stream of water upon it, materially aiding in its preservation. Had the Bridge taken, no human power could have prevented an extensive destruction of property on the eastern side of the river. But the flames had nearly spent their fury, and by the concentrated and wisely directed exertions of the firemen were now under their complete control. A stream from the Hallowell engine was brought to bear upon the steamer, and the progress of the fire in that direction was ended. At the same time, with equal efficacy the steamer was playing a double stream upon Williams Block and soon the throng of weary, anxious workers and lookers-on were able to thank God and take courage that all farther danger was over.

But alas, what a scene of desolation was presented to the gaze of our afflicted people. What a contrast between the prosperity of yesterday and the disaster of to-day. From Bridge street to Market square, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, encompassing all our finest and most substantially constructed business edifices, the comeliness and the pride of our city, in one brief hour swept over with a fiery tempest, and now a mass of indistinguishable ruin.

That our readers at a distance may realize somewhat the extent and nature of the great catast-

rophe which has visited us and suspended for a time—only a brief time we trust—nearly the entire business operations of our city, we can state that all the banking rooms, four in number were destroyed; the post office, the express and telegraph offices; all the bookstores and periodical depots; all the floor and grain stores, either burned or badly damaged; all the dry goods dealers either burned out or compelled to remove their stocks; all the clothing dealers and tailors burned out; all the meat, fish, and provision markets; all the shoe stores; with three or four exceptions, all the grocery stores; three of the five apothecaries established; two hotels, the Stanley and Franklin Houses; the new depot of the Portland & Kennebec railroad; all the daguerreotype establishments; all the lawyers' offices; all the billiard rooms, and a majority of all the drinking saloons and liquor shops of this city. This latter will not be regarded by our citizens as a serious calamity. It will be seen that the conflagration has made a pretty clear sweep from the Bridge to Market square.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation that no serious loss will occur to any of the banks of the city, although all their banking rooms were burned. The contents of the safes of the Freeman and Granite banks were carefully removed at an early stage of the fire; all the money and other property of the Savings Bank were saved by the forethought and exertions of Mr. J. J. Erelot, the Treasurer of the institution. The vaults of the First National and the Augusta bank have been since opened and the contents found unimjured.

The origin of the fire is not precisely known. It is not, however, supposed to have been the word of incendie. We learn that a pile of shavings in the rear of the unfinished building of Dr. Hill, was seen to be on fire some minutes before the alarm was given, and soon communicating with the wooden buildings, resulted in the dreadful conflagration whose ravages we have attempted to describe.

The following is a list of persons occupying the stores, residences and other tenements who were burned out and their goods and effects either partially or wholly destroyed, or were compelled to vacate their premises in apprehension of such a disaster:

WATER STREET—EAST SIDE.

Derrig's Block—C. G. Hunt, hat and store; 24 floor, H. H. Hinslins, Claim Agent; Dr. Wentworth, Dentist; Capt. T. G. Bowditch, sea doctor; W. L. Pease, attorney; G. W. Mulliken, corn and flour dealers;

Williams' Block—Eri Wilts, grocer; A. W. Hedge & Co., grocers; G. H. Mulliken, corn and flour dealers; Post Office; 1st National Bank; E. Haskell, shoe dealer; C. C. Pease, druggist; 24 story, Jos. H. Williams and Libby & Weeks, Attorneys; 32 story, Augus- tine Commercial College.

North Block—Wm. Wendenburg, confectioner; Edward Fenno, bookseller; H. C. Cony, druggist; F. & P. Powers, druggists; J. W. Cony, druggist; T. Fellow & Sonnen, grocers. Offices on 24 story—S. Titcomb, Wm. Lans, True Macley, Vose & Harley, J. Woodard, Wm. Worth, Wm. D. Smith, attorney; Frank Little, Clark, T. C. Tracy, C. H. Hayes, Clerk, City Clerk; Weeks & Smith, billiard saloon.

Monson Building, owned by J. W. North—Hamlin & Son, dry goods; A. Steward, bookseller; F. & P. Powers, druggists; 24 story, Dr. H. Hill, still unfinished; Wade Chase, unfinished; J. L. Pierce, restaurant; O. P. Howe, daguerreotype; Joseph Carter, hab' shop; C. H. Hayes, hab' maker; G. A. Norcross, restaur- ant; P. Shakes, do.

Brick Building, owned by G. W. Stanley. Occupied by Deering & Hoy, flour and grain; second floor, P. F. & J. Kennebec Journal; 2d floor, Dr. H. Hill, still unfinished; Woods Warehouse, owned by G. W. Stanley, and occupied by Deering & Hoy.

Brick Block, owned by heirs of B. Williams. Occupied by Farbush & Hall, restaurant; C. K. Partridge, druggist.

MARKEY'S QUAY.

Block—W. T. Bradbury, Wm. Hunt, and John McArthur. Occupied by J. McArthur, grocer; James, grocer; J. H. Covel, restaurant; 2d story, Agt. Office, and Recruiting office U. S. Army.

Wooden Building, owned by C. W. Stanley. Occupied by C. W. F. Chisholm, clothing dealer; Parrott & Bradbury, flour and grain; Mrs. M. H. Hodges, milliner; Baker & Weeks, attorneys and claim agents; Maj. F. Robie, Paymaster; Capt. A. Soule, attorney; J. S. H. Morris, daguerreotype room; C. F. Potter, U. S. Pen. office.

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# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

## Foreign News.

**TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**

The steamer Asia from Liverpool 21 and Queenstown 3d, arrived at Halifax on the 14th inst. The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have unanimously accepted the offer of the Telegraph Construction Company to manufacture and lay down a new cable and complete the present one, so as to have two perfect cables between Ireland and New England next summer. The manufacturers of the new cable have commenced. It is being made with the utmost care.

Capt. James Anderson has received an offer from the Telegraph Construction Company to command the Great Eastern in laying the cables for five years and accepted the same.

It is stated that in consequence of the spread of cholera, the number of recruits in the service of His Britannic Majesty has been reduced.

The fete in Portsmouth in honor of the French fleet progressed and concluded on the 1st inst., with happiest success. The weather throughout was fine. The banquets, reviews, balls and illuminations were alike brilliant and successful. The reception accorded to the French officers by the people was enthusiastic. At the banquet the French officers presented to Capt. M. C. Clapp, Captain of the U.S. Frigates of Logique and M. Chassiron Lombat, on behalf of France, a gold expression to the desire of the two nations to live on terms of cordial friendship. The fleet sailed from Portsmouth on the 21. This exchange of naval hospitalities pronounced a memorable epoch, not only in the history of France and England, but even of the civilized world, and is regarded as the establishment of rigid quarantine regulations in this country, as follows:

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:—Sir: I regret to be obliged to state that the cholera continues to extend its ravages, notwithstanding the efforts making by the Government to arrest its progress. Whatever is the opinion of men, it is certain that it is propagated by contagion, as it fixed itself in the locality where the first death from an Egyptian man-of-war took place, and has thence gradually extended itself over the Christian quarter of Peru, and through South America.

The poor estimate claim much attention. A leading authority in the Times sums up his estimates throughout the country as follows: The wheat will yield 25 bushels per acre, or 4 below the average; barley 32 bushels per acre, or 14 below the average; oats 34 bushels per acre, or 14 below the average; potatoes unusually good; hay, a fair average crop, and pastures singularly abundant.

The Paris *Advertiser* says the honor of the French Government and all the precedents of its policy compel it to refuse its approbation to the arbitration sanctioned at Salisbury.

Has not the intervention of the South been the cause of the rebellion? It seems to me, from our experience here, that it would be advisable in the United States to guard against it by the most rigid quarantine regulations.

Otherwise, if it once enters the country, it will be very fatal, in consequence of the great desolation prevailing in the South and other of the Southern States, and of the diseases which always follow the track of the war.

The published number of deaths per day now is about one hundred and sixty, but they are known to largely exceed that number. The whole number of deaths from the origin of the disease to the present time, is about two thousand. A great panic prevails among the population, particularly among the colored people, who are fleeing by thousands in every direction to seek safety. It is hoped, however, that the sanitary measures adopted by the government, and pursued with great energy, will have the effect, sooner or later, to arrest the epidemic.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

E. Joy Morris.

WHAT REBELLION HAS COST SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following estimate of the losses of South Carolina in consequence of the rebellion, is furnished by the Charleston *Daily News*:

Of \$15,000,000 in stock, all is lost. Of \$5,000,000 bills in circulation, the market is not more than twenty per cent. Of three insurance companies neither can continue business. Of \$20,000,000 in railroads, no dividends can be expected. Of \$5000,000 in chartered, 1500 have been burned, and others almost irreparably damaged. Of estates of deceased, minors, and of property in litigation, four-fifths are represented by Confederate securities, and are therefore valueless.

Of our many merchants, lately of large capital and unblended credit, few have assets to pay the small debts against them at the beginning of the war. Of the many large and valuable estates, all have been abandoned, and many have been sold for cash. Large cotton estates will find their way to the seaboard, many have been devoluted. Of the cotton on hand at the beginning and raised during the war (amounting in value to at least \$20,000,000) the larger portion has been taken or destroyed. Of the stock, horses, hogs, cattle, farming implements, utensils and furniture, and silver ware, all but an inconsiderable amount have been taken.

Of the money in the hands of our citizens at the commencement of the war, or acraining from the sale of property, or the practice of professions, or the payment of debts, all has been invested in securities, of which nine-tenths have no possible value. Of the debts uncollected, few are expected to be paid. Of the debts of schools, colleges, charitable institutions, associations, or of any kind, have been sunk. Of the lands of the State, not held by the government, little has any market value. Into this frightful gulf of ruin has also been swept the value of four hundred thousand slaves, estimated a few years since at \$200,000,000. And thus, therefore, of the \$400,000,000 worth of property in this State in 1860, but little more than \$50,000,000 now remains."

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION. The New York Times makes the following remarks on the doings of the recent Mississippi Convention:

"The State of Jeff Davis does not hesitate to say that its resistance to the national authority had no shadow of right to support it, and was an unrighteous rebellion against lawful authority. It does not attempt to save its consistency by setting up the plea that the right of secession was an open question, and that it could be decided by war or by its own honor by engaging in a struggle and by that settlement. That would have afforded a tolerably decent cover. But in this action of the Convention, it had disclaimed all cover. It had boldly acknowledged that from the beginning it was wrong—that its ordinance of secession was flat usurpation, and the fighting under an unrighteous banner. Considering that the Constitution of 1861 contains no article of political character of the State of any note, and that the action of the present Convention makes a permanent cession of all, as well as the military characters which followed them, to a black page in history, we may well say that the revolution in Mississippi is complete.

If the other Southern States renounce secession in the same spirit, and when they have no more influence in furthering its propagation, and cementing permanent harmony. Let the North be satisfied that the South is no longer governed by a spirit of disloyalty—that it acknowledges, with absolute faith, all its obligations to the National Government, and a good will and generous trust will be renewed that will aid vastly in the quick and satisfactory settlement of all other differences. That which more than all else binds the South from being embroiled again is the soundness of its沁的 reportance."

THE TIDE IN THE BAY OF FUNDY. The singular phenomenon of the tides in the Bay of Fundy and the manner in which they rush up the bays and rivers of the coast, are thus described in one of our exchanges:

"A broad plain of red mud stretching to the horizon was suddenly streaked with silver lines, and then the 'bare,' a foot high, came rushing up the narrow lanes of water. It came slowly, roaring hoarsely, and the broad tide spread behind it. In half an hour the broad plain was covered by a white mist, whirling like a mill-slice boiling, eddying, and sweeping everything that stood before it. For the space of a mile the sea looked like a steep mound of water, a furious rapid, pouring down from the horizon. By three P. M. the tide was up to the edge of the wharves, and the muddy water had cleared in the centre. Boats came forty feet deep over the mud, and many a vessel, with its sail torn, was driven by the wind, and, whirling like a mill-slice, was dashed to pieces on the rocks. The sea was dangerous whirlpools, where the stones run nine knots. The bottom seems to be composed of the debris of the soft rocks, and it seems highly probable that the sea will break through, and make an island of Nova Scotia, unless the land rises. About high-water mark the shore is strewn with very large boulders of coarse granite, and many others stand foreign to this district. It is evident that the sea is growing larger by the wearing of its banks. They are undermined at high-water marks. The road near the bridge is a soft limestone full of fossils, interstratified with beds of close clay dipping at a high angle."

## Special Notices.

### MRS. WINSLAW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, Presents to the Attention of Mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years, and can in CONFIDENCE and TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED.

IT IS A SIMPLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used.

WE OFFER THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In all most every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and inflammation, will assuage, will allay ALL PAIN and PANOPOE ACTION, and is

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